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# THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, December 13, 1894.

## GROVER'S GREETING.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ANNUAL ADDRESS TO U. S. CONGRESS.

Foreign Relations Not as Peaceful As in Former Years—Increase in Army and Navy—Battleships are Recommended—Further Tariff Reductions Asked.

The United States congress assembled in annual December session at the capitol. Following is a synopsis of President Cleveland's annual address:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impresses upon me the responsibility involved in my task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.  
The history of our recent dealings with other nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrates the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes, and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government, our naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened. This precaution, I am satisfied, tended to restrain the issue from a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents, and to avert complications which at times seemed imminent.

On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed at Washington, and on August 12th, it received the sanction of the senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention. Although the war between China and Japan endangered no policy of the United States it deserves our gravest consideration, by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China. Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demand for administrative reforms in Korea, but the untimely precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose. Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in these countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to lend any assistance that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring sea and the contiguous north Pacific ocean for the guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of real life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of \$425,000, in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of vessels engaged in taking seals in Behring sea, and the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seals in Behring sea or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seals to those waters. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far, only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

Since communicating this voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii, and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress, the organization of a government in Hawaii, by the treaty of 1893, and the subsequent recognition of the republic of Hawaii, followed the deposition of the queen has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government. Goodwill fostered by many interests in common has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor. Peace and tranquility reign in the northern frontier. Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquillity. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefield incident, in which the Mosquito Indian Strip, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua, by the treaty of 1858 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. Early in the past year the efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty and discipline within its territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government, and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection,

which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This in turn, gave place to the existing local government, established and upheld by Nicaragua. Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American, and the commerce of that region for some time has been and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens we cannot for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain. Our naval commanders at the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of their firmness and good judgment, contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of order. The Nicaraguan authorities having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position.

The sealing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own; a *modus vivendi* has there been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected and defined in the Paris award.

Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time during the last twenty years earnest remonstrance on the part of our government. This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexatious questions has yet been reached.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired without imperial consent American citizenship.

The present government of Samoa has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of congress on the propriety of steps being taken by the government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the island powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to our present rights.

### HOME AFFAIRS.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,802,498.24, and its expenditures to \$372,802,498.24, leaving a deficit of \$81,803,290.58. There was a decrease of \$15,952,674.06 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs \$131,818,530.62, and from internal revenue \$147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year amounting to \$39,815,717.07 was derived from the sales of lands and other resources. The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$275,199,086, being \$146,667,625 less than during the preceding year and the importations free of duty amounted to \$379,795,536 being \$4,718,653, less than during the preceding year. The receipts from stamps were \$73,338,181.11 less than in 1893. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$88,299,250.25, on manufactured tobacco \$28,617,808.62 and on fermented liquors \$31,414,788.01. It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$421,427,718.44, and its expenditure \$444,427,718.44, resulting in a deficit of \$23,000,000. On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,240,773,888 as against \$2,204,161,000 on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation not included in the total stock of money was \$1,072,093,122 or 24.27 per cent upon an estimated population of 68,887,000 at same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$14,615,177.55, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779,988.

### THE BLUECOATS.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 21,335 officers and 173,741 enlisted men, while the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men. The effective strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. While no considerable increase in the army in my judgment, is demanded by recent events, the policy of sea coast fortification in the prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years has so far developed as to suggest the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength. The secretary of war presents a plan which I recommend to the consideration of congress to attain the desired end. Among other things this contemplates the adoption of the three battalion formation of regiments which for several years has been in vogue by the secretaries of war and the generals commanding the army.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States aiding the process of Federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked distinction by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested.

The total expenditures for the war department for the year ended June 30, 1894, amounted to \$56,039,609.31. Of this sum \$2,000,514.99 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$23,665,156.16 for the support of the military establish-

ment, \$5,001,682.23 for miscellaneous objects, and \$25,371,555.99 for public works. The appropriations for the current year aggregates \$52,429,112.78, and the estimates submitted by the secretary of war for the next fiscal year call for appropriations amounting to \$52,318,629.55. The total enrollment of the militia of the several states is 117,833 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5,343 over the number reported at the close of the previous year.

In recognition of the long and distinguished military service and the discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major Gen. John M. Schofield, now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to congress that the temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant-general in his behalf would be a just and gracious act and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank befitting his merits.

### THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The report of the attorney-general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. Another subject of pressing moment referred to by the attorney-general is the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway company on a basis equitable as regards all private interests, and as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit. The operation of a railroad by a court through a receiver is an anomalous state of things, which should be terminated on all grounds, public and private, at the earliest possible moment.

### POSTAL PARAGRAPH.

The report of the postmaster general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department for the last fiscal year. The reports of the department during the year amounted to \$75,089,470.04, and the expenditures to \$81,321,414.15. The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continue to exist throughout the past year to an unusual extent it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the postoffice department, which was estimated in advance at about eight million dollars, should be exceeded by nearly one and a quarter million dollars. The postmaster general states this deficiency is unexceptionable, and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second-class was modified. The total number of postoffices in the U. S. on the 30th of June, 1894, was 69,805, an increase of 1,403 over the preceding year. Of these 3,428 were presidential, an increase on that class of 68 over the previous year.

### THE NAVY.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships in our new navy. All the vessels now building including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of congress and excepting the first-class battleship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year. The estimated cost of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1895, is large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least \$12,000,000. The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. This with the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet, which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in times of peace. We have now completed and in process of construction but four first-class battleships, and it is to be hoped that we are to have many for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battleships and torpedo boats. Both the secretary of the navy and the secretary of the treasury recommend the transfer of the work of the coast survey properly to the navy department. I heartily concur in this recommendation.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

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### PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I recommend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of congress. The public lands disposed of during the year amounting to 11,161,190 acres, including 2,887,705 of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 6,000,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 300,000,000 acres in Alaska as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet undisposed. The total cash receipts received from sale of lands amounted to \$2,671,283.77, including \$91,981.03 received from Indian lands.

I fully endorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves, and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated.

### INDIANS.

Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at points. Some of them, to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits

or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. I have always believed that allotment of reservation lands to Indians in several should be sparingly or at least slowly and with the utmost caution. I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depend to a very large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of reservation agents, and the interest they have in their work. In the light of experience, and considering the uncertainty of the future, I am not only disposed to be very cautious in making allotments, but I incline to the opinion that when allotments are made the balance of reservation land remaining after allotment, instead of being bought by the government from the Indians and opened for settlement with such safeguards and unfair practices as seem unavoidable, should remain for a time at least, as common land, or to be sold by the government on behalf of the Indians at fixed prices to be determined by its location and desirability, and that the proceeds should be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian proprietors.

### PENSIONS.

At the close of the last fiscal year on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a not increase of 5,352 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$129,404,461.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of \$25,205,712.65. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1895, is estimated at \$140,000,000. The commission of pension is of the opinion that the year 1895 being the thirtieth after the close of the war of the rebellion, must according to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline. The bare-faced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the congress and veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau, leave no room for the claim that no purgation of the pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end.

### AGRICULTURE.

The secretary of agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for its further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditure during the year of \$600,000, which is covered back into the treasury. This sum is 23 per cent of the entire appropriation.

A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain. That country received from the United States during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1894, 335,910 live beef cattle, valued at \$26,500,000, as against 182,621 cattle, valued at \$16,634,000, during the same period for 1893. The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$28,263,063, being 72.28 per cent of all farm products, finding foreign markets.

The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was \$595,100. Of that sum \$138,500, or 14 per cent, has been saved and is returned to the treasury. The appropriation to the bureau of animal industry was \$850,000, and the expenditures of the year were only \$495,429.24, thus leaving unexpended \$354,570.76.

The inspection of beef animals for export and interstate trade has been continued, and 12,944,039 head were inspected during the year at a cost of 1 cent per head against 14 cents for 1893.

The secretary also again recommends that the gratuitous distribution of seeds cease and that no money be appropriated for that purpose, except to experimental stations. He reiterates the reasons given in his report for 1893, for discontinuing this unjustifiable gratuity and fully concurs in the conclusion which he has reached.

### CIVIL SERVICE.

The advantage to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is more encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government, as the increased appreciation of our people of these advantages.

I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a national board of health or national health officer so charged with the duty of seeing to it that certain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease.

### THE STRIKE COMMISSION.

By virtue of a statute of the U. S. passed in 1888, I appointed in July last Hon. John D. Kernan, of the state of New York, and Hon. Nicholas E. Wadsworth, of the state of Illinois, to form with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, a strike commission, the said statute, a commission for the purpose of making careful enquiry into the controversies between certain railways and their employees which had resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. The report of the commission has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to congress with the evidence taken upon their investigation. Their work has been well done and their standing and intelligence give assurance that report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

### THE TARIFF ACT.

passed at the last session of the congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty I am now engaged in a study of putting coal and iron on the free list so far as the sugar schedule is concerned I would be glad under existing aggravations to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff law it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of idled workmen, and it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication, that the additional duty of one tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment. With the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief, if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should be built and effort of American producers, was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad, though owned and navigated by our people. Our new tariff policy built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such imports as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. Ship building should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place—a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict. The ancient law denying American registry to ships of war should be repealed, and it appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be a nearer relief of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal.

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### THE NEW LOAN.

During the last month the gold reservation in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people, became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations. It would have been well if in this emergency the government had resorted to the bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period, but the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent. nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued, the gold for its redemption and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired. It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve which has been so gravely depleted can be replenished is through the issue and sale of bonds of the government for gold and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all. I can not for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations, or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I committed any effort I could make to avert such calamity. As long therefore as no provision is made for the final redemption of the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bonds issue is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and for as long a time as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government.

### BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to, and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation, and its frequent concentration in leading financial centres, when it is most needed in other parts of the country. As a step in that direction, and as a means of obviating the objections to the present arrangement in bank circulation, the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme for modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation under certain limitations. The secretary explains his plan so plainly, and its advantages are so developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall, therefore, content myself with an unqualified endorsement of the secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features. It is proposed to authorize the secretary of the treasury to permit national banks to issue circulating notes exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital. Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulation notes, exceeding 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital. It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details; but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

### CONCLUSIONS.

I conclude this communication fully appreciating the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives

in congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that may be deemed for the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive mansion, Dec., 1894.

### A NEW SYSTEM.

The Lighting of Electric Cars by a Strange Battery.

A system of lighting tram cars by electricity has been devised by Mr. W. M. Miner, electrical engineer of the American Manufacturing and Engineering company, of New York, and a demonstration of it was recently given as installed in a car in Hoboken, N. J. The visitors were conveyed in the car and in running over the line the trolley circuit was frequently broken in order to show the value of this system in always keeping the car illuminated, whether the trolley wheel is on or off. The system devised by the Scientific American, consists in the use of a small storage battery of six Donaldson-Macrae storage cells, which are used to light a duplicate set of lamps should the trolley come off or the motor current give out or be interrupted in any way. The battery being switched on automatically when the motor circuit is broken. A trolley car is drawn back against its backstop, closing its supplemental circuit from its storage battery through a switch to the armature of the magnet, backstop and lamps, returning to the storage battery, thereby insuring light in the car whenever lights are required, independent of the action of the trolley. When the motor is restored by replacing the storage or otherwise, the current takes its original course through the main circuit, lamps, energizing the magnet, storage battery and lighting the car as before, thus automatically insuring a constant light in the car under all circumstances.

### THE LYNCH LAW.

The Dispensary Law Has Come to Stay—Cause of Lynching.

Governor Tillman's message was read before the legislature of South Carolina. Speaking of the dispensary law Governor Tillman says: "I speak advisedly when I say that no new and untried experiment in legislation has ever made so many friends in so short a time, or taken such deep root in the popular heart. The law has come to stay. Some of the newspapers began early in January to educate the public mind to the resistance to the searching of private dwellings, and men were taught to believe that this was an invasion of their liberties, to which they should not submit. It is needless to show the fallacy of the contention, because it is readily seen that if a man may turn his private dwelling into a den from which he can sell liquor, or a depot from which to supply it, without the right of search and seizure under warrant, the law would be a nullity." Of lynch law he says: "The laws delay have been a theme for the animadversions and anathemas of men from time immemorial, and it appears to me that South Carolina has the best system of law and rules of court to enable men to shirk the gallows that can possibly exist anywhere. The consequence is, the people have lost all patience and almost faith in the administration of justice. This lamentable and disgraceful condition is the direct and almost sole cause for the prevalence of lynch law in our midst."

### A TERRIBLE MALADY.

A Longshoreman is Suddenly Stricken with Lock Jaw on Thanksgiving Day.

Patrick Curran, a longshoreman, forty years old, of his residence on North river, for the Morgue, in New York, was suddenly seized with violent pains in his back and sides on the morning of Thanksgiving Day. Soon the man's jaws began to close. Curran remarked peculiarly to his companions that he guessed he would not eat much turkey that day. His mouth closed tighter and tighter. In short time he was unable to take a dinner and continued to faint until evening, when his mother made him some gruel, which he poured between his clenched teeth. The brother nearly choked him and he failed to swallow any of it. An effort on Curran's part to drink a little water was equally unsuccessful and fraught with danger to the patient. Curran passed a sleepless and agonizing night. To the pains in his back and sides, which increased with each hour, were added the torments of hunger and thirst. All the next day he remained in the same helpless and pitiable state. Curran was finally taken to St. Vincent's hospital, where Dr. Kyle pronounced his malady to be lock jaw, known as trismus. Curran is of powerful build. He says that he does not remember having received any wound severe enough to cause lock jaw, but on his right hand there is a slight abrasion, which he says was caused by a cotton hook. "Patient in Curran's plight usually die of choking or hunger," said a St. Vincent hospital surgeon.

### RECEIVED HIS REWARD.

A British Consul Whose Spirited Action Was Warmly Approved.

Mr. Herbert F. Bingham, late British consul at Greytown, Nicaragua, has been promoted. The facts relating to his case are briefly as follows: "At the inception of the Bluefields incident the American and British consuls on the coast of Nicaragua were deprived of their exequaturs. This action was taken by the Nicaraguan government at Managua, the capital of the republic. After a diplomatic contest they were tendered to the consuls. Mr. Herbert F. Bingham refused to accept his unless an apology was tendered. None was offered. He individually declined to accept a new exequatur. His spirited action has met with the warmest approval of his government. Recently he was given a new and important consular position in Costa Rica. It is reported that he will be made consul-general for Great Britain with residence in the Athens of Central America—Guatemala. The significance of England's action needs no explanation. Mr. Bingham has been in Central America for nearly twenty years, consistently representing important British interests. His wife an American, is well and favorably known on the east coast.



## NOTES OF THE DOMINION.

### HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST PICKED UP HERE AND THERE.

Quitted From the Writings of the Dominion and Condensed for the Information of the Reading Public.

A Brockville man of 70 marries a girl of 16.  
Toronto saloons will not close at nine o'clock.  
Quebec will build a city hall to cost \$116,000.

W. S. Hunter, a Canadian artist, died at Belleville.  
Pallet, the Brockville bigamist, has been liberated.

Lord Aberdeen is to visit Yale and address the students there.  
Decreased customs receipts are reported in several Ontario cities.

It is said that 4,000 workmen in Quebec are out of employment.

The local banks in Montreal distributed \$2,000,000 in dividends recently.

Nine persons were almost fatally poisoned at Ottawa by eating canned salmon.

In the absence of Lord Aberdeen in New York, Gen. Montgomery Moore will be acting governor.

The Heintzman piano factory and the Dodge Split Pulley have laid off a number of hands at Toronto.

Superintendent Davis, of the Montreal Waterworks, accuses one of his subordinates of carrying dynamite in his pocket.

Joseph Marquis, father of one of the victims killed in the fall of the Montreal street railway building, is suing the contractor for \$5,000.

The Monarch has left Duluth for the last time this year. The other Sarnia boat, the United Empire, has already gone into winter quarters.

Burglars blew open the safe of the Ogdensburg Coal company in Montreal recently, but only secured \$30, overlooking a bundle of accepted notes and cheques worth \$5,000.

Lord Aberdeen and Capt. Urquhart, A. D. C., called on Senator Tasse, of Montreal, recently and had a chat for an hour. The senators condition remains about the same.

The banks and loan companies give notice that after January 1st they will only pay three and a half per cent interest on deposits instead of four as at present. They expect to reduce it to three per cent.

The customs receipts at Toronto for November show a decrease of \$22,000 compared with the same month last year. In Hamilton the decrease was \$12,500, in Belleville \$1,200, and in Brantford there was an increase of \$1,000.

The Canadian Pacific railway has given notice to the Toronto council that it will apply for an order declaring the railway entitled to the abatement of various parcels of land to be leased to it under the present Esplanade agreement.

A motion is to be presented to the Toronto city council asking submission to the electors at the approaching municipal election a by-law for closing saloons at 9 o'clock every evening except Saturday, when they already are compelled to close at 7.

The post office authorities wish to again remind the public that only letters are allowed to go through the mails with the printed or written request to "return in — days." This request must not appear on circulars of newspapers, or the matter will not be forwarded.

Mrs. Fitkins, of Toronto, mother of the triplets born at Brantford in August last, has received through ex-Lieutenant Governor Royal, a bounty of three pounds sterling from the keeper of Her Majesty's privy purse, together with a gracious note from Her Majesty.

The steamer Franklin, engaged in carrying potatoes from Nova Scotia to Havana, has been seized for smuggling. There is no return cargo and the steamer comes back on ballast. The collector searched her on her last trip and found a portion of the ballast consisted of rum.

A letter has been received at the city hall at Ottawa from the city council of Hamilton, asking Ottawa to assist in petitioning the Ontario government to make illegal all running of cars and boats on Sunday, except where a majority of bona fide voters in any municipality so decide.

N. Boyd, M. P., and R. Rogers, of Winnipeg, are in Ottawa on business with the department of agriculture. Mr. Boyd, when asked his opinion of the reported boycott of eastern grain men laughed at the idea and said that Winnipeg grain men had no occasion to seek such action. "In fact," he said, "in a few years Winnipeg men will entirely control the grain trade."

The diamond thieves located by the police in Montreal, have fled to the west, leaving behind them a casket containing \$8,000 worth of diamonds recently stolen in Boston. They got wind of the fact that Attorney J. M. Smith, of Cleveland, was in Montreal looking for them; and left on the first train. The casket of diamonds was found in the room they had occupied on Mansfield street.

Herbert Wilson and James Smith, who managed an amateur production of the opera Billie Taylor at the opera house in Hamilton recently, have skipped out, taking the cash received from the performances, about \$650, with them. The receipts were to go to St. Peter's Home for Incubates. They also stuck several people who had furnished material, etc., for the opera, and many private friends.

The Merchants' Check Book company, of Toronto, issued a writ against Carter, Cunne & Co., of Niagara Falls, for \$50,000 damages on the alleged ground that the latter sent intimidating letters to purchasers of check books manufactured by the plaintiffs also allege unjustifiable interference with the business and ask an injunction restraining the defendants and their agents from continuing to act as complained of.

Mrs. Morley, who is suing several Montreal papers for poking fun at her over her fondness for cats, appeared at the superior court the other day and ar-

gued her case before the judge. She wants \$2,000 from the Star, Herald and Montreal papers for their alleged flippant remarks regarding her "cats home" at Longue Point, where several felines are provided for, much to the disgust of a wretched neighborhood.

Major McLennan, M. P., at Ottawa, for Glenora, speaking of the recent Trent Valley canal contract being secured by Mr. Andrew Onderdonk, of Chicago, said that he intended to introduce a bill next session, which would make it impossible for any but British subjects to obtain Canadian contracts. Canadian contractors feel sore at the disposal of the contract. This government has already favored American contractors, however.

Some time ago Sir Hibbert Tupper, of Ottawa, wrote a letter of several columns in length to Mr. Col. Prior, of British Columbia, telling him that he would be unable to go to the Pacific coast this season. Since that time there has been trouble in the party ranks on the coast over the suspension of the letter carriers, the refusal to extend the salmon fishery and a variety of other matters, and now Mr. Tupper goes to see what can be done about the matter.

Dr. Edgar, of the Hamilton city hospital, has inoculated several persons suffering from diphtheria with the antitoxin in every case on application of the lymph, the patient began to recover. Some tests were very severe. A year-old infant, whose constitution could not have stood out long against the disease, was saved, and a fourteen-year-old boy pulled through all right, who would certainly have died under ordinary treatment.

W. S. Beaver, postmaster of Port Arthur, has written to the Ontario provincial board of health stating that there is a serious outbreak of fever among the miners. At one time the number of cases numbered sixteen. In one family there were three cases and two deaths. In another family the parents and two children were down with the disease. The provincial health authorities will have enquiries instituted for the purpose of determining the cause of the outbreak.

Rumor has it that the recent civil service examinations in St. John, N.B., some of the examinees' papers were tampered with during the examination by a "leak." At one time the number of cases numbered sixteen. In one family there were three cases and two deaths. In another family the parents and two children were down with the disease. The provincial health authorities will have enquiries instituted for the purpose of determining the cause of the outbreak.

In an inquest into the death of the men who lost their lives in the collapse of the street railway building in Montreal, McLaughlin, the Dominion bridge company's foreman, who had charge of the iron girder construction, said he notified the architect, E. C. Hopkins, that the brick division walls, on which a portion of the iron girders rested, were not strong enough. They were laid in mortar. He wanted the architect to make the walls stronger. The architect promised to have the matter rectified, but this had not been done when the fatal accident occurred.

Harry R. Moore, of Meaford, Ont., of the auditor-general's office, was drowned in Dow's lake lately. He, in company with W. H. Walker, of the governor-general's office, was skating when Walker broke through, and Moore lay down on the ice and reached out his hand to Walker. The ice under Moore's feet broke and he went down. Walker managed to crawl out in a numb condition, and Moore was drowned. He was 27 years of age, an 1890 graduate of Toronto university, and very popular in the service. Walker was only resuscitated by medical assistance.

### A HIGH-HANDED JUDGE.

He is a Defiant Individual and Considerable of a Fighter.

When the Supreme Court of the United States re-convened the other morning after its two weeks' recess, the space reserved for the general public was crowded with lawyers interested in the probable decision in the application for a writ of mandamus against United States District Judge John C. Parker, of the western district of Arkansas, and who has flagrantly defied the mandate of the highest tribunal of the land in a manner beyond precedent. Some months ago a man named Lafayette Hudson was arraigned on a charge of intent to kill in Judge Parker's court, and which, owing to the large number of people who have been condemned to death within its precincts, is known throughout the state as "Parker's slaughter pen." Hudson was convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the King's county, New York, penitentiary. In August the case was taken to the supreme court and Associate Justice White granted a writ of error to operate as a supersedeas and ordered that the convicted man be released upon bonds in the sum of \$5,000; the bonds to be approved by Judge Parker as a district judge. That member of the judiciary, however, did not see things the same way, and when the bonds for \$5,000 signed by men worth half a million was presented to him for approval, he refused to approve it and discharged the prisoner, but entered upon his court records a statement to the effect that it was the finding of the district court that the order made by the Supreme Court of the United States was without the authority of law, therefore invalid, and that therefore he refused to approve the bond or to allow the defendant to go at large on any bail. This overruling of the Supreme Court by a district judge created a sensation in local legal circles when the news was received, and two weeks ago ex-Attorney-General Garland, who had been retained by friends of the prisoner, presented a petition for leave to file a mandamus against Judge Parker. A similar application was made against the same judge growing out of the case of "Famous Smith," a Cherokee Indian, who was convicted of murder in Judge Parker's court and sentenced to death. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the verdict and sentence, whereupon Judge Parker ordered the Indian to be tried again on the same evidence. This was clearly a defiance of the Supreme Court's order that ex-Attorney-General Garland had applied for a writ of habeas corpus. No decision has been rendered, but it is taken for granted that in the Hudson case the petition for the writ of mandamus will be allowed. Judge Parker, who is considerably of a fighter, has sent a defiant message to the effect that if the Supreme Court allows argument in the Hudson case he will come to Washington and defend his action in person.

### A PLEA FOR JOHN CHINAMAN.

Are They Desirable Immigrants to This Land of Ours?

Mr. Edward Mitchell publishes in the Nineteenth Century an article upon "The Chinaman Abroad." Mr. Mitchell is evidently of the opinion that the Chinese are the salt of the earth. Seldom has the heathen Chinese found a more enthusiastic and uncompromising champion.

His paper, in fact, is little more than a demonstration that the Chinese are hated more for their virtues than for their vices, and in their vices even they compare favorably with the English speaking populations in the midst of which they dwell. He says:—

My plea for the Chinaman in new countries such as California, or Queensland amounts to this—that for the development of these regions his presence in certain force cannot but prove one of the greatest factors conducing to success. His total exclusion is a most short-sighted and mistaken line of policy; his deportation is little less than a national crime, for it puts back the clock of progress and renders useless a large amount of necessary and arduous pioneer work. Furthermore, I say unhesitatingly, that both the Australian colonies and the Western States of America could take thousands more Chinamen than they at present have, to the advantage of the whole community in each and every case.

After minimising the evils of the use of opium, and declaring that Chinese gambling does not approach in mischief to that of our race tracks, or the ordinary American gambling hell, he mentions a curious circumstance in extenuation of the Chinese addiction to games of chance:

Entering industry, patience and perseverance, extreme thrift, the inborn habit of saving a little day by day, however scanty his earnings—these are the very qualities that have turned again him the hands of men belonging to a less industrious, less frugal, and less provident race. The Chinaman, although proverbially meek and mild, is a man of dauntless courage, and unflinching fortitude. The Chinaman abroad invariably provides for his own poor, and his games are voluntarily and cheerfully taxed for the purposes of charity. Can his Caucasian detractors in America and Australia say the same of their gambling saloons and race tracks?

He then draws a picture of a Chinaman creating an oasis in the great wilderness of Australia, and a companion picture of another Chinaman washing the tallow in a gold field.

Where the Caucasian has admitted himself to be played out, the Mongolian is saving gold. Here is an advertisement which the Chinese are at present in the dirt-wash from the battery in which every appliance that money can purchase and men's ingenuity devise is in operation.

The accusation that the Chinese are blacklegs and undersell white labor is a favorite excuse for the attacks which are made on them. But when Chinese are employed as white cooks in hotels they are paid the same wages as white cooks, but that circumstance in no way lessens the antipathy with which they are regarded. Mr. Mitchell says:

Their great disqualification in the eyes of their enemies lies in the fact that they are not employed in direct competition with their own. "John" the cook is absolutely reliable. He never goes on strike for an eight-hours' day, and never by any chance touches a drop of liquor. Yet many an hotel in the colonies has been burned to the ground for no other reason than that the Chinese employed there were Chinese cooks. The disabilities of a Jew in medieval Europe sink into nothingness when compared with those of the Chinese in modern Australia.

Occasionally we get a glimpse of what the race might achieve were these disabilities removed. Thus in Melbourne, in attendance at the premier high school in the city beat every one in the senior class, and came out first in Latin, Greek, French, mathematics, English literature, and each and every subject in the curriculum. But he was the son of a Christianized Chinese missionary, and so had advantages opened up to him that are barred to all other Chinese children in the land. The average working Chinaman, as I have shown, has to bear the burden of contumely, and has to live the life of a leper outside the gates. Yet he braces himself to the cruel and unequal struggle, and in the end achieves a quiet triumph in the face of every difficulty. Has chivalry died out among the Caucasian race that honor should be denied to such achievement?

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### HIS NAME WAS GREEN.

The Identity of the Leland House Suicide Established.

The identity of the young man who suicided in the Leland House at Winnipeg lately has finally been established beyond a doubt. Detective Munro, who has been engaged on the case several days, was convinced from the outset that "J. Smith," the name under which the suicide registered, was not his real name, and so it has proved. The keys found in the young man's pocket were handed by the detective to Mr. Lane at Bate St. Paul, at whose residence he last lodged and where his trunk and other belongings still are. One of these keys opened the trunk, and there by letters and papers it was established to a certainty that the suicide's real name was James W. Green. A permit to shoot in England, granted on August 31, 1903, is addressed to James W. Green, The Mount, Broomsgrove, Worcester. An unfinished letter, written by the unfortunate young fellow, was also found, in which he said he had been living in Manitoba under the name of J. Smith.

Why the suicide should have assumed another name is not clear. One theory is that he had been mixed up in some scrape in England and desired to conceal his identity. Photographs of himself, his father and sister were found in the trunk, but the wording of one letter leads to the belief that his parents are dead. Chief McRae will at once communicate with the family.

It has been discovered that the young man when on a previous visit to Winnipeg registered at the Leland House as "J. Green." This was on the 21st of May last.

The Emperor of Germany intended to go to the Princess Bismarck's funeral, but his physicians dissuaded him, owing to his cold. The Emperor ordered his adjutant, Major Von Molke, to attend the funeral.

## FROM OVER THE LINE.

### INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Uncle Sam's Broad Acres Furnish Quite a Few Paragraphs That are Worth a Careful Perusal.

President Cleveland is getting better. Indian troubles are reported from Colorado.

Great prairie fires are raging around Guthrie, O. T.

A dangerous counterfeit \$2 silver certificate is in circulation in the U. S.

There are nearly two thousand women practicing medicine in the United States.

In Brooklyn 3,000 men belonging to the Haverave sugar refineries are idle.

Hastings, a milkman, shot and killed Hillyard, a lawyer, in Chicago a few days ago.

Claude Moss, resisting arrest in church at Carleton, Miss., was killed by a marshal.

The American Sugar Refinery company has ordered the closing of all its refineries.

Nearly the whole of the business part of Lyndville, Vt., was lately destroyed by fire.

The Stewart syndicate has deposited \$43,912.48 in gold in the New York sub-treasury.

Harry Menier jumped from Brooklyn bridge with a parachute and was seriously injured.

Evelyn college, of Princeton, N. J., has been closed on account of an outbreak of diphtheria.

Baker, who acted with Seely in defrauding the National Shoe and Leather bank, has suicided.

Zimmerman outclassed all competitors in the bicycle races at the Madison Square Gardens recently.

John Kelly was blown to pieces in Waterbury, Conn., by an explosion of fulminate of mercury.

The secretary of the U. S. navy recommends the construction of three new battleships and twelve torpedo boats.

The next convention of the Deep Waterways association will probably meet in Cleveland, O. The executive board met in Chicago.

The Postal-Telegraph Cable company's new trans-continental wire from New York to San Francisco was tested and business has been commenced.

The St. Paul gambling houses have been closed by order of Mayor Smith, after having run wide open since his inauguration, early in the summer.

A farmer named Ross, aged 49, who had moved from Dakota only three weeks ago to Arthur, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had bad luck with his crops.

United States Ministers Denby and Dunn, at Peking and Tokio, it is definitely stated in Washington, are actively engaged in conducting negotiations for peace between China and Japan.

Mrs. P. T. Barnum complains bitterly because she is allowed but \$40,000 a year for living expenses. The attention of the charity organizations is called to the distressing case of Mrs. Barnum.

D. M. Reddington was found guilty at Watertown, S. D., of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life at hard labor. Reddington broke down when sentence was pronounced and cried like a child.

Besides John Burns, it is expected that J. R. Hardie, M. P., Tom Mann and David Holmes, president of the British Weavers' association, will attend the American Federation of Labor convention at Denver, Col., this month.

At Cando, N. D., a set of drunken ruffians mobbed Rev. McNamara, M. E. pastor there. They knocked him down, kicked him and stamped on him. The cause of the assault was the pastor's activity in prosecuting blind pigs.

Superintendent of Police Byrnes, of New York, announced that he had given orders to stop the Princeton-Yale football game, if it proved to be anything else than a purely scientific contest. No brutality he declares would be tolerated.

Major-General Stephen G. Burbridge died at his late residence in Brooklyn, at midnight recently. His death was due to heart disease brought on by rheumatism contracted during the siege of Vicksburg and in other campaigns throughout Virginia.

W. W. Erwin, the famous Western lawyer, who defended the Homestead and A. R. U. strikers, declares that 9,000 detectives, many of them the sharpest in the country, were unable to find a single member of the A. R. U. who had fired a shot or turned a switch during the recent strike.

The weekly statement of the associated banks of New York shows the following changes: Reserve decrease \$12,806,800; loans increase \$1,478,700; specie decrease \$19,331,900; legal tenders increase \$2,501,200; deposits decrease \$12,535,600; circulation increase \$9,600. The banks now hold \$52,220,800 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

The "Thieves' Protective and Mutual Benefit club," of Chicago, was raided and twelve of its members arrested. The club had a president, secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms. Only men who had been convicted of crime were eligible for membership. All the officers are well-known thieves. The meetings were carried on under a semblance of parliamentary rules.

Andrew Carnegie, in a letter written to a friend in Washington, denies that in his recent speech he gave utterance to the remark that men who died rich, died disgraced. What he did say, he declares, was that he believed that the day would come when the men who left millions in securities which they could have used in their lifetime, would die disgraced.

George Cantrell was hanged in the jail yard at Belleville, Ill., recently. In March last Cantrell assisted Mrs. Cahn to murder her husband at East Carondelet, Ill. Mrs. Cahn will probably receive a death sentence at the next term of the court. Cantrell died like a coward, claiming "Mrs. Cahn ought to hang for this."

this. She helped kill him; she is the real murderer."

Shortly after midnight, recently, fire broke out in Knight & Chichester's wood turning establishment at Steuben and Washington streets. The flames spread to Thomas Tuxbury's sash and blind factory. The fire burned rapidly on account of the high wind and every engine in Jersey City was soon on the scene. Loss is estimated at \$75,000. Three firemen were injured, one probably fatally.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

### TIME CARD

TAKING EFFECT ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1904.

STATIONS.				STATIONS.			
Freight No. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 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## THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, December 13, 1894.

### ACROSS THE WATERS.

THE OLD WORLD TO BE FOUND IN A NUTSHELL.

News Items for Those Who Are Interested in the Older Countries—Short Paragraphs That Will Instruct.

The Spanish parliament has been dissolved.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has sailed for America.

British men-of-war have left Shanghai with sealed orders.

The Queen of Madagascar exhorts her subjects to fight France.

Nine men and two women were frozen to death in Tula, Russia.

Fire destroyed Roubaix candle factory at Antwerp, loss £50,000.

The government of Queensland will float a loan of £2,000,000.

Queen Victoria has invited Nicholas and his bride to England.

Telephonic communication now exists between Vienna and Berlin.

A Roman Catholic missionary in Shensi, China, was severely maltreated.

The King has effected a saving of 8,750,000 lire in the Italian army estimates.

The police of London and Liverpool are closely watching a revival of Fenianism.

The Pope refused to receive Zola on account of his outrage on the worship of the Virgin.

Sir Charles Tupper has replied to Herbert Gardner re pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle.

Baron Wissman, the African explorer, was married at Cologne, Germany, to Miss Hedwig Lingen.

One of the very few medical bursaries in the University of Edinburgh has been won by a Japanese student.

The Egyptian cotton crop is estimated at nearly 5,500,000 kantars, exceeding last year's crop by about 3 per cent.

The marriage of Prince Adolphus of Teck and the daughter of the Duke of Westminster has been postponed.

In 1635, during the great "tulip craze" in Holland, a single bulb of the "Semper Augustus" sold for a sum equal to \$2,200.

Railway accidents are so rare in Holland that an average of only one death a year results from them throughout the entire country.

It is reported that the University of Pennsylvania is about to adopt the dormitory system after having existed for 150 years without it.

The Russian minister of finance estimates the deficiency of the wheat crop this year at 88,000,000 bushels, compared with the final returns of 1893.

Count Barwarowski, who translated Byron's poems into Polish and was one of the richest noblemen in Galicia, killed himself recently in a fit of insanity.

King Leopold of Belgium has offered an annual prize of \$5,000 for the best plan of supplying Brussels with drinking water. The competition is open to the world.

At Singapore the post of "tiger slayer-in-chief for the Straits Settlement" has just been given to M. de Nancourt, a Frenchman, with a record of 500 tigers killed.

In proportion to the population France has more money in circulation than any other country. In France it averages \$10.56 per capita; in the United States, \$24.34; in England and Germany, \$18.42.

A Russian whaling and sea company for the Pacific, Behring Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk has been organized at St. Petersburg. The company's ships will have the protection of the Russian cruisers in the Pacific.

The municipal council of Dobreczin where Francis Kosuth's reception was made an excuse for a disloyal demonstration have passed a resolution deploring the whole affair and declaring their full loyalty to the king.

The Paris Figaro says only the intervention of the European powers would compel Japan to cease her conquest of China, but adds that such intervention is no longer possible. The Edict advises the partition of China.

The Prussian State's Attorney recently pleaded for three months' imprisonment of a girl of seventeen who had spoken disrespectfully of the Imperial family. In view of her age, however, she was dismissed with a reprimand.

Owing to the enormous expense which the undertaking would involve, the projected railway from Sati to Kassala has been abandoned. A good road, over which troops and artillery will be able to travel easily, is to be built instead.

A party of guests returning to their homes from a wedding in the village of Hides, near Buda Pest, while passing through a dense forest, was attacked by wolves and thirteen of their number devoured. The remainder of the party were more or less seriously injured.

It is stated in Warsaw and Cracow that General Gourko, military governor of Warsaw, and his son have tendered their resignations because Czar Nicholas received with unexpected kindness a deputation of Warsaw citizens whom the Gourkos had snubbed.

Thirty-six arrests have been made in Teroli, Sardinia, in consequence of the recent raid by brigands on the town. Among the prisoners are several policemen, an ex-officer of the army, a priest, a judge and two landowners. All are suspected of complicity with the brigands.

An elementary education return just issued shows that there are 14,068 voluntary schools in England and Wales, with accommodations for 3,616,830 children, and an average attendance of 2,410,450. The total income in the year ending Aug. 31, was \$22,280,000, and the total expenditure \$22,553,790.

Fire started early the other morning in the rooms occupied by the Duke of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha, in the Empress Frederick's

palace. It was quenched instantly without help from the fire department. The Empress Frederick worked energetically, arousing the servants and helped to clear out the room.

English magistrates are making vigorous efforts to suppress gambling. Keepers of public houses who permit betting on their premises are heavily fined. At the Clerkenwell Police court one day last week twenty lads, varying in age from fourteen to eighteen years, were fined from 50 cents to \$2.50 for betting.

Mr. Stanley Mortimer, of New York, well known in hunting and society circles on both sides of the Atlantic, was badly hurt recently while hunting with the Quorn hounds, near Melton-Mowbray. Eng. Mr. Mortimer's horse failed at a fence and rolled over his rider, who sustained severe bruises.

London money lenders are doing "a land office business" these days. In addition to large Government loans recently made, Russia is asking for \$15,000,000. France will soon apply for \$30,000,000 and the indications are that China will require at least \$20,000,000 to square up with Japan.—Free Press.

In consequence of the serious news from Waziristan, another large force from various regiments has been ordered to Dera Ismail, and others have been warned to be in readiness. Dispatches state that the Waziris are pouring into Badkar Shikar, to join Chieftain Powadiah, who is raising the country against the British.

As soon as the treasury has sanctioned a special superannuation allowance for him, the Duke of Cambridge will retire from the position of Commander-in-chief of the British army. The office is to be abolished, and Lord Wolsley will become Chief of the staff at army headquarters, and Lord Roberts will be appointed to the command of the forces in Ireland.

Efforts are being made to obtain a steam life-boat for Falmouth, one of the most dangerous points of the Yorkshire coast. At present there are only two steam life-boats in the United Kingdom, one at Holyhead and the other at Dover. They can make way against any wind or tide, and save about twenty-five persons at a time instead of five or six, the capacity of the ordinary boats.

The London Daily News correspondent in Berlin says: "After Pastor Schumann finished the funeral sermon over the Princess Bismarck's body the old chancellor, who, during the service, sat beside the coffin, rose, and struggling with great emotion, thanked the clergyman. He then laid his hand on the coffin as if saying farewell, broke a white rose from one of the wreaths, and walked out, deeply moved."

The London Advertiser editorially says that it has reliable information that Sir John Thompson and colleagues have decided to order the Dominion election at the earliest possible opportunity. It asserts that a panic prevails at Ottawa because of the fact that a deficit of \$5,000,000 has to be faced when parliament meets, involving large extra taxation on the country. Ministers, it says, do not care to meet this situation before the general elections.

The following dispatch was wired to the Czar of Russia recently: "The Salvation Army throughout the world greets your majesty, expresses its sympathy in your recent bereavement, and offers up fervent prayers that your majesty may have a happy and holy union and a long reign of usefulness and benevolence. (Sgd.) William Booth." Gen. Booth received a reply as follows: "I am deeply touched by your kind greeting and good wishes. (Sgd.) Nicholas."

The Virchow Behring feud over the diphtheria serum continues in Berlin. Dr. Yansmann, Virchow's assistant, told the Berlin Medical society that he must contest Prof. Behring's assertion of the curative or preventive properties of the preparation. He mentioned several cases in which patients died, although they had received injections at the proper times. It was certain that no cures had been proved as yet. On the other hand there seemed reason to believe that the serum caused kidney disease, pains in the joints, fevers, and other ailments.

The London Daily News says: "The trial of the wholesale election forgeries in Toulouse is stirring, and such has not been witnessed since the Panama scandal. The accused are mere second rate clerks, who admit forging and erasing a thousand names from the roll of electors. They plead that they were instructed by superiors, who were influenced by exalted personages even judges. The names of the latter were divulged by Witness Duboul, who adduced proofs that he was repeatedly elected deputy but never was proclaimed. The opposition newspapers in Paris reproduce the reported telegraph communication between ex-Minister Constanz, and the prefect of Toulouse, in which the former promised to shelter the prefect in cooking the votes."

Lord Ripon's Views do not Accord With Arnold Foster's.

Arnold Foster, M. P., has written to the London Times to divert its attention to important omissions from its report of Lord Ripon's exchange of views with the copyright deputation recently. Lord Ripon, he says, expressed his willingness to submit to Sir John Thompson the deputation's arguments. Lord Ripon added: "My departmental sympathies are naturally in this question with those colonies I specially represent." Arnold Foster comments: "This is a remarkable declaration and it started other delegates beside myself. If a secretary of state appear in the cabinet as an avowed advocate prejudiced in behalf of his Canadian clients, it seems high time that British authorities and publishers find some other channel to convey their views, inasmuch as if Canadian views are accepted, the property of British authors will be in jeopardy in Canada and still more so in Australia and the United States."

President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific road, on being interviewed in Duluth, stated that the new Western Express company would assume control of all express business on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic road and other allies of the Canadian Pacific, January next. The stock of the Western Express company is owned entirely by the railroad companies and its responsibility is guaranteed by them. The American Express company is not willing to pay what the railroad think the privilege of doing this business is worth, and for that reason the contract will not be renewed.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

The London Morning Post has this dispatch from Rome: "In connection with the reunion of the eastern and western churches the pope is preparing a constitution, presumably the one recording the decision of the recent conference. Among its provisions will be one to determine the function of the latter missionaries in the east. The issue was delayed this year because the pope was ill. The Vatican might agree with France, who is anxious to secure the direction of the whole missionary movement with a view to strengthening her protectorate over Catholics in the east. This was opposed by the Vatican. It is stated that, as the result of Monsignor Macchi's recent mission, the Chilian, Mexican and Nicaraguan legislations will be restored at the Vatican."

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## DR. EVANS' OPEN LETTER.

CAREFULLY INVESTIGATED BY THE CANADA FARMERS' SUN.

Miss Koester and Her Parents Endorse Statements Contained in the Open Letter—The Doctor's Action in Making the Facts Public Fully Justified.

From the Farmers' Sun.

In an open letter published in the Canada Farmers' Sun of Sept. 19 over the signature of Dr. Evans, of Elmwood, attention was called to the remarkable case of Miss Catherine Koester, of North Brant, who was attended by the doctor in March, 1892, when suffering from inflammation of the left lung, which subsequently developed all the signs of consumption. In June of the same year she wasted to a skeleton, and was suffering from an intense cough, with profuse expectoration of putrid matter, accompanied by hectic fever. Her recovery was delayed until Dr. Evans, at a stage when other remedies had proved vain, administered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Within a week the symptoms had abated, and a month after the change of medicine Miss Koester was able to drive to Elmwood, a distance of six miles, and was in good health except for the weakness occasioned by so long an illness.

The publication of the doctor's statement, of which the above is a condensation, created considerable interest, especially when it was rumored that Dr. Evans was likely to be disciplined by the Medical Council for his action in certifying to the efficacy of an advertised remedy. A representative of the Canada Farmers' Sun was commissioned to ascertain how far the doctor's statements were corroborated by the patient's family.

An interview with Christina Koester, her father and mother, was held at the homestead in the Township of North Brant. Miss Koester is a well developed, healthy looking girl of eighteen years of age. She stated that she now was in the enjoyment of perfect health and able to do her part in the labor of the farm, and had not since her cure had any recurrence of her former trouble.

Iado Koester, father of Christina, said that the statement as published in Dr. Evans' open letter as to his daughter's recovery was correct. She was first taken sick about the 15th of March, 1892, of inflammation of the left lung, and after treatment by Dr. Evans began to recover after about two weeks, but again relapsed with the apparently hopeless conditions described in the letter. She was terribly wasted. Every night she coughed up a large bowlful of fetid matter. The family had completely given up all hopes of her recovery, and for two nights she lay with her expecting that she would die. After beginning the Pink Pills a change for the better was speedily noticeable. The cough began to subside and in one month had entirely ceased, when as stated in the doctor's letter, she was sufficiently recovered to drive to Elmwood. She continued taking the pills until October. Christina had been quite well since, and this fall had been pitching sheaves in the harvest field.

Mrs. Koester concurred with her husband's statements throughout, and was emphatic in testifying to Christina's reduced and weakly condition at the crisis of the disease and the completeness of her recovery.

In view of the corroboration by Miss Koester and her parents of the statements made in Dr. Evans' letter, all doubts on the matter must be set at rest, and the doctor's action in giving the facts of this remarkable case to the public is fully justified.

### A CONFESSION.

The Slayer of Frank Westwood Admits She Committed the Crime.

In the Ford case in Toronto—after recess Detective Reburn took the stand. It was to him the prisoner made her confession. When brought to the station she protested her innocence, but finally broke down and said, "Well, I don't care, I'll deserve what I get. If you had a sister treated like that you would do the same thing." Detective Reburn said, "I don't understand you. What do you mean?" Then she answered, "Well, I shot Frank Westwood." She then proceeded to state that back at the end of July or beginning of August last deceased had met her at the foot of Jameson avenue, in Parkdale, caught hold of her and attempted to take improper liberties with her. She promised to get even with him. She said the boys had been teasing her in the way they teased colored people. She then told how she had gone to work to shoot Westwood. Leaving the house of Mrs. Crozier on the night of Oct. 6th, at 9 o'clock, she proceeded to Parkdale. Under a woman's dress she had on the clothing of a man. Coming to a dark and lonely spot on her way to Westwood's she stripped off her skirts and secreted them till her return. In man's clothing she went to the Westwood house, and standing under a tree and loading a revolver waited for Frank to come home. He came in about twenty minutes and entered the house. Through uncurtained windows she could see members of the family. About 11 they went to bed. Then she rang the bell and Frank Westwood opened the door and leaned out. Then she shot him, went back to where she left the clothes, put them on, and went home.

The prisoner was committed for trial. All through the afternoon she remained totally unaffected by the awful evidence offered, and occasionally smiled when anything of a ludicrous nature was said.

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## THE WESTERN WORLD.

### INTERESTING NEWS NOTES.

Arranged in Brief and Readable Shape for the Information of the Intelligent Reader.

Major Jarvis, of Calgary, is dead. Treherne is to have a skating and curling rink.

The Catholic church at Treherne is about finished.

Wm. Quail, a miner at Nanaimo was killed by a blast.

The Manitoba legislature will likely meet on January 24th.

Six inches of snow fell in one day at New Westminster lately.

The new court house at Winnipeg has been opened for business.

Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, is expected in Regina on Jan. 11th.

The new mill at Lariviere, Man., is expected to be running in January.

A movement is on foot to establish a cemetery at Minnedosa in the spring.

The mayor of Calgary was fined \$100 and costs for illegally signing a check.

Colin Thompson, a young rancher of Stave river, was killed by a falling tree lately.

Efforts are being made looking towards the erection of a Masonic Temple in Winnipeg.

Mountain sheep are reported plentiful on Short's creek, on the north side of Okanagan lake.

Safe blowers failed to crack a safe in Victoria, owned by the Chinese which contained \$9,000 in gold.

C. D. Rand denies that an English company has purchased the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley railway.

The Dominion government will send an armed escort to the northern coast of British Columbia to preserve order.

It is proposed to invite American insurance companies to establish agencies in Winnipeg and reduce present rates.

Fred J. Schaffel, who for some time has been secretary of the United States consulate in Vancouver, has been appointed vice consul.

It is proposed to make the Okanagan river navigable from Penticton to Dog Lake, and Mr. Mara will ask for an appropriation for that purpose.

The Han's Horn hotel, at Lumby, B. C., was recently burned down. The building was insured for \$5,000, but there was nothing on the furniture.

The news that Manitoba grain dealers were to make all their shipments via New York was received with gladness on the New York stock exchange.

A telephone wire in New Westminster breaking fell across the trolley wire of the street car line, a horse coming along stepped on the fallen wire and was killed instantly.

Mr. James Edmond, of Treherne, recently lost his pocket containing \$200 in cash, besides many valuable papers. A fall of snow the same night covered all traces of it.

There is talk of a deep well being dug next week at Saltonstall for the use of the town, owing to some suspicious cases of illness lately, which have been attributed to the water.

A young Englishman by the name of Fred Standen, was killed at Oakville, Man., a few days ago by the falling of a tree on his head. He has no relatives in this country.

The estimated cost of fuel for the Pilot Bay steamer is \$8,000 a month. The Nelson Tribune advises that the charcoal burning to be started in the forests of Kootenay lake.

The Indian hemp, a flexible plant of some value, which has been found growing wild in Manitoba, near Round Bay, is to be tested at the Manitoba experimental farm at Brandon.

Nanaimo proposes building a waterworks system to compete with the present one owned by private parties, and the company is doing its best to prevent the corporation from getting a supply of water.

An eastern journal commenting on the fact that a Winnipeg milk dealer has assigned said: "Probably the water of the Red river has not the same blending qualities as are obtained in those of the east."

A cattle train, the last shipment of the season, in charge of H. A. Mullins, left the C. P. R. yard at Winnipeg lately for the east. Three cars of horses, the property of J. Swan, were attached for the Liverpool market.

It is said that Mr. Morrison, of the Hudson's Bay company at Savanne, has discovered a gold bearing vein about a mile from Savanne station. Report says that the specimens taken from the surface show plenty of free gold.

The transaction of the Dominion Government's Savings bank in Winnipeg during the month ending Nov. 30 were as follows: Deposits, \$25,113.77; withdrawals, \$19,071.00; Deposits being in excess of withdrawals by \$6,042.77.

Captain Vear Williams, son of the late much loved Colonel Williams, M. P. of Port Hope, the hero of Batoche, has been transferred to the force here from Winnipeg, and will be warmly welcomed by a host of warm friends—Toronto Globe.

All indications point to a busy winter in the country. Some twenty mines will ship ore and bulk going to Tacoma and Omaha smelters. Ore is now being hauled over the Nakusp and Skeena railroads and transportation is thus much cheaper.

W. H. Gibson, engineer on the steamer Comet of Vancouver, B. C., was drowned the other morning near Blaine, Wash. He went off to get a gun to shoot ducks and fell overboard. He was a native of England, and came out in one of the Empresses.

M. A. Dufferin, of Pelican lake, suffered with what might have been a serious accident last week. When standing on a log of what he lost his balance and fell over striking his head. He was carried to a house nearby, and was unconscious for five hours.

It is reported that wheat in Eastern Washington is selling for 19 cents per

bushel. The Spokane Falls mills which are shipping large quantities of flour to China and Japan are the principal buyers. If a farmer gets 25 cents for wheat it is considered a gilt edge price.

This is the first winter in which there has been any empty houses at Rat Portage. This has been occasioned by the entrance of Building associations who within the past couple of years have been doing a big business and enabled those renting houses to build for themselves.

A man named Hawkey, formerly a Barnard boy, accidentally fell into a deep well at Regina and was drowned. He was working for Josiah Silbert on a farm thirteen miles south of the town. It is supposed that he was drawing water with a pail and accidentally slipped and fell in.

It is reported the flour mills controlled by the North Dakota Milling association will close down until the surplus stock of wheat is off the market. This was decided at a meeting of the mills recently held in Chicago in which it was agreed to shut all the mills in the Northwest for the present.

Work on the Horse Fly mine in Cariboo has been shut down for the winter owing to the frost. One thousand dollars was cleared up in the sluice boxes as the thirteen days' run. The cuts are frozen so the gold in them can't be obtained, but it is estimated they will contain three times that amount.

A. P. Caron has arrived at a basis of settlement with the provincial officials for the Victoria postal officials. The same grades of officers as have received the allowance in the post will get it this year. Those who went out on strike will receive the allowance from Dec. 1. Those who did not go on strike will receive it from July 1 last.

The Winnipeg Free Press says: The trades instructors at the St. Paul's Industrial school, who recently received notice that their services would be dispensed with after the 31st inst., have been informed by the department that they will be retained at a salary of \$30 a month, not including board. The offer has been declined, the carpentry instructor alone accepting it.

A gentleman, Mr. McKay, from Carleton Place, arrived in Winnipeg on his way to England. He recently sold to a syndicate some valuable mining property for \$60,000. He came into Winnipeg with the cash the other day, which he deposited in the Canadian Bank of Commerce. In his opinion there will be a big boom in mining in the western country next spring.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Adelaide street, this city, was born a healthy girl baby recently. The baby was born about this lady more than any other, with this exception, that it has a fully developed tooth in the center of the lower jaw. The tooth is quite firm in the setting and when the finger is rubbed over the edge there is a distinct bony feeling.—Free Press.

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The electors of Winnipeg will be called upon Tuesday, Dec. 18, to vote on a by-law to authorize the contracting of a debt of \$225,000, and to issue therefore debentures of the city payable in forty years, with interest at four per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, for the purpose of establishing waterworks for a supply of water for the suppression of fires, and at the termination of the Winnipeg Works company's monopoly (if any such monopoly exist) for domestic and other uses and also for establishing a plant for electric street lighting of the city.

The hotel owned by John McAnay facing the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the corner of St. Boniface, was burned to the ground on Nov. 22. The building was not occupied and had been untenanted for some time. The hotel was one of a group of four or five smaller buildings which was erected in 1879, when the terminus of Manitoba's only railway was located in St. Boniface. Three of the hotels and the old station house have been wiped away by fire and soon the balance of the old landmark settlement may be a thing of the past.

Football Players Killed.

The 9:35 passenger train on the New York and New England struck a barge containing the Southbridge Purples football eleven, as they were crossing the bridge at Centre Street, Southbridge, Mass., on the way to the football field to play the Worcester Polytechnic institute eleven, and as a result of the disaster, two of the young men are dead, five others will probably die, and nine received serious injuries. The dead are: Charles Gauthier, Southbridge, farm hand, leaves wife and two children; Joseph Cook, 18, son of Mrs. Nannie Cook, Southbridge, employed in the American Optical works. Those who are fatally injured are: John Street, 22, Lee, Mass., quarter back on William's college eleven, skull fractured, internal injuries; Andrew Taylor, Southbridge, skull fractured, both eyes lost, internal injuries; Victor Nelson, 23, Southbridge, skull fractured, leg broken, internal injuries; Alfred E. Hughes, 19, Southbridge, skull fractured, internal injuries; Charles Simpson, 17, son of Andrew Simpson, Southbridge, leg broken in two places and internal injuries.

## THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

### THE STEAMER MOLLY BEING WATCHED AS A PIRATE SHIP.

Depredations on the South Shore of Lake Ontario—An Expedition to Hunt Down the Strange Craft—Many Robberies are Reported.

A dispatch to the Buffalo Express from Ogdensburg, N. Y., says: "The good old times when the freebooter terrorized the Atlantic coast, are recalled by the alleged depredations of the crew of the schooner Molly, which has been hunting the south shore of Lake Ontario during the last month. Numerous robberies have occurred on shore and each time these have taken place this strange schooner had disappeared after the deed was done. The Molly has no regular business that can be learned and although the craft has been seen often, yet strange to say no one seems to have noticed from what port she hailed. It is rumored that she came from Morrisburg down the St. Lawrence river, but none of the river men know of such a craft. In description the Molly is a regular freebooter, long and low in the water, with raking masts and an immense spread of sails. With a fresh breeze it would be a good steamer that could overhaul her. She is quite a large vessel and more men are seen on board her than would be necessary to man the largest freighter on the lakes. Although robberies have been of frequent occurrence in the freight yards along the shore, the police of the various towns have been slow to connect the work largely to the freight yards of Lake Ontario. Lake Shore and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroads. The sum total secured by the freebooters aggregates many thousands of dollars. The local freight train from Rochester to Charlotte seemed the favorite and a few days ago over \$1,000 of shoes were stolen from the train, on the siding at Charlotte. Again the mysterious Molly sailed into Charlotte harbor and quietly dropped anchor. About dark the crew made sail, hoisted the anchor and stood into the lake. The crew of a tug boat reported that early in the night they saw the boat hove to in the offing and the Rochester police officials think that the Molly was waiting for the arrival of rowboats from the shore with the booty from the freight cars. This is but one instance of the many robberies that have occurred in the vicinity. The police have searched the huts of beach comers and fishermen and claim to have discovered evidence which pointed to the piracy of the numerous crews of the craft. The Molly has never been found with a cargo. It seems certain that the men are well posted, for the Molly has disappeared and is thought to be on the north shore of the lake. An expedition will probably be started in a big tug to search for the pirate craft, and this desperate gang of pirates is broken up. The hands of the Molly are the hands of the police snatches strongly of the Spanish Main.

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To be ever in the front, we have decided to make extensive changes in our business, at the commencement of the New Year. Times have changed, all values have changed. To do a successful business the newest and most approved methods must be adopted; to enable us to do this and make extensive alterations in Our Big Clothing Store, already the biggest and finest in the province, we will offer the whole of our large stock of Fine Furs, Mens and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Underwear, and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods amounting in all to

## Can We Do It??

## REMEMBER

	<b>See These</b>	<b>Big Frieze Overcoats,</b>	<b>\$8.50, worth \$15.00.</b>
South Sea Seal Caps were sold at Trade Sale only	\$7.00 each	worth	\$11.00
" " " " " " " "	" " Regular	" "	\$12.00 " \$18.00
" " " " " " " "	" " Trade	" "	\$15.00 " \$25.00
Persian Lamb	" " " "	" "	\$17.50 " \$30.00
Mens' all wool Tweed Suits	" " " "	" "	\$20.00 " \$35.00
" " Worsted Pants	" " " "	" "	\$3.00 " \$7.00
" " " " " " " "	" " " "	" "	\$3.50 " \$7.50
" " Tweed	" " " "	" "	\$4.00 " \$8.50
" " Union	" " " "	" "	" " " "
All-wool Sox, 3 pairs for	\$1.00		
Grey Blankets, \$1.65 per pair			

We have never advertised a Fake Sale. These values will surpass any offerings ever made in Brandon.

COME AND BE CONVINCED.  
We have been five years with you,  
hope to stay fifty more. Give us  
your patronage during the sale and  
oblige.

**T. F. BUTCHER.**

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

## ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON

### LOCAL NEWS.

Lille will be out shortly announcing a grand fancy dress carnival at the Victoria rink, on the 20th inst. Handsome prizes are to be given for the best costumes. There will be a special prize for the most comical costume and also for fancy skating. There will be racing also. Band in attendance.

Joe Matousky and John Tamaszky had a drinking bout on Wednesday night and while the rain flowed they were social companions but when this source of happiness was over they resorted to axes. Joe received a blow that almost severed his ear, he retaliated on his enemy by hitting off about a square inch of his lower lip. Chief Kerkela arrested them and before the P. M. each were held \$8.50 or 21 days in prison. Their respective "missins" subscribed the fines and had their dear ones released. Matousky was by no means complimented for the conduct of his followers.

The Farmers' Elevator company are in trouble. It appears that the Watersburg engine company were about to close on them for a \$5,000 claim but it was patched up by John Crawford advancing \$1,000. A meeting was held last Thursday evening but no satisfactory arrangement was made and another called for a week later. Crawford claims to have paid \$1,000 with the consent of the directors on condition that the elevator be turned over to him and the shareholders have the privilege of redeeming it within a stated time by paying the amount advanced. This some of the shareholders wish to do but insist on selling the property to the highest bidder, and the end is not yet. Neepawa News.

Some warning ought to be given to the youngsters, both boys and girls about jumping on and off sleighs while in motion. While there has been no accident yet, it is a means proof of the imprudence of the boys being accident. A little fellow was knocked down in front of the Central school a few days ago by a city delivery sleigh and rather severely taken up. No blame can be attached to the driver. It would be wise for parents to warn their children of the habit of jumping on and off the sleighs while running on the street, for drivers cannot be responsible for any accident resulting from this practice.

HAVE  
YOU  
REAL

THAT.  
OUR...

### —Discount Sale

Affords you an opportunity  
of saving

**20 PER CENT**

On all the DRY GOODS  
— CLOTHING,  
— FURS, Etc.

You require to purchase.  
Hundreds have already taken advantage of

## THIS MONEY SAVING SALE

And we are desirous that many more should do likewise.

## FURS ARE NOW SEASONABLE

And we have them, Ladies  
Caps in Alaska Sable, Beaver, Seal,  
Silver Fox and Australian Beaver.  
Men's Caps in Seal, Sable, Otter, Mink,  
Per. Lamb and in all the cheaper  
grades, and 20 PER CENT. off now  
brings these goods, many of them,  
below MANUFACTURERS PRICES  
A few Ladies' Coon Jackets of "A1"  
quality, price now \$36.00 net.  
Come to us for your Furs  
and save money.

McKELVIE &  
DUNWOODY.

Great Holiday Sale OF Dress Goods.  
FOR 1 WEEK

—CONCLUSIONS—

Thursday  
13th of DEC.

**NATION & SHEWAN'S**  
800 Dress Patterns  
to be sacrificed

This grand aggregation will be divided into 8 lots and laid out on our tables. Each costume will contain 6, 6½ or 7 yards.

**NOTE THE CARNAGE OF PRICES:**

Lot No 1	Costume worth \$2.00	for \$1.00
2	3.00	1.50
3	4.00	2.50
4	5.00	3.00
5	6.00	4.00
6	8.00	5.00
8	8.00	5.00
10 & 12	6.00	

This lot contains the Newest  
Tweeds, Serges, Broadcloths,  
Cashmeres &c.

We offer special inducements  
in Mantles.

Heavy reductions in FUR  
GOODS.  
Special prices on all Christmas  
Novelties.

# Nation & Shewan

## THE WHITE FRONT.